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M. Monod's able preface merits more than passing praise. He has succeeded in presenting briefly the argument of the book itself. But we regret that such an important work should have no index. How much longer will Continental scholars continue to deprive their readers of that indispensable adjunct?

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

*Der Krimkrieg und die österreichische Politik.* Von HEINRICH FRIEDJUNG. (Stuttgart and Berlin: J. G. Cotta. 1907. Pp. viii, 198.)

HEINRICH FRIEDJUNG is well known in Germany as the author of what is widely acknowledged to be the best general treatment of the political and military struggle in our day between Austria and Prussia, *Der Kampf um die Vorherrschaft in Deutschland, 1859 bis 1866*, (two volumes). This work has gone through six editions and owes its reputation to a remarkable combination of scientific method and popular presentation. The present publication is declared in the preface to be part of a study in preparation on the history of Austria, 1848-1859; having grown beyond its proper limits it is now published in advance, the remainder being promised in about a year. It is possibly this quality of an excerpt that explains (certainly without justifying) the entire absence of information as to sources or literature; we are given no statement whatever about the material at the disposition of the writer, though of course most of his published authorities are to be determined through the foot-note references. It is difficult to understand how a serious student can make such an omission, can fail to remember that, especially with a study in recent diplomatic history, we need to be guided in our judgment by exact and full information as to the unpublished material used or available. The author has used documents of a most confidential kind, but apparently not under primary conditions; the secondary publications from which they are derived are however given no critical scrutiny, though in most cases they are manifestly more or less partizan and controversial. There is no hint at archival limitations, but only two or three archival references are given in the foot-notes; it may be that Herr Friedjung had practically no access to archival deposits and that he assumes that this will be understood. In that case however, apart from the question of the wisdom of entering on thorough research under such conditions, a strong protest must be entered against the absence either of any clear statement to this effect, or of any indication of it in the manner of presentation.

Only one reference is given to private unpublished material, that being (p. 161) to the "ungedruckten Tagebuche Kubecks", concerning which or its place of deposit no further information is vouchsafed. For Gortschakoff's Vienna dispatches the author apparently relies wholly on two Russian works; one is Petrow's *Der russische Donaufeldzug*, about which we are not given even enough information to locate it, the

other is Baron Jomini's *Étude Diplomatique sur la Guerre de la Crimée* (two volumes, St. Petersburg, 1878), which as Friedjung himself tells us was prepared under Gortschakoff's direction in order to make out a case against Austria. The dispatches from the Austrian ministers abroad seem to be got mainly from the memoirs, etc., of these individuals; it will be remembered however that in almost every case these diplomats were partisans then and later, and that they published their diplomatic remains with controversial intent.

One would be almost justified in dismissing a study set before us in this manner with the remark that it is impossible to judge of its value. But after reading the book this seems too cavalier a proceeding with what is evidently not only a serious study but a remarkably effective one. It is a very clear and judicious analysis of the curious conditions of the conduct of Austrian foreign relations in the years 1853-1856; a most tangled web is handled with great skill and precision. On the whole the previously prevailing conclusions are not disturbed; though there is much additional light as to detail and some shifting of emphasis. That the Austrian administration was in incapable hands, that Austrian counsels were divided, that the Austrian policy was selfish and timid in the extreme, that nearly all the other powers were in turn alienated and that Austria emerged isolated in Europe; all this we knew before. But we are here given a careful analysis of the contending elements, and explanations of the Austrian point of view and of the unlucky turns through which the Austrian aims and methods were doomed constantly to make the worst possible impression. It is purely a diplomatic study, concerned wholly with those who conducted foreign relations for the moment; no information will be found on any other sides of the Austrian conditions. Necessarily it is to a considerable degree a study not only of the Austrian but of the European diplomacy of the Crimean War. While the book cannot be conclusive or even of great authority, it is of much interest and suggestiveness; the treatment is objective and the tone judicial, and in all probability the analysis of the situation and the representation of the course of events are entirely trustworthy. If this special study marks Herr Friedjung's transition from popular to scientific work, historical science may well welcome the accession; with however the warning that the passage does not appear to be yet fully accomplished.

VICTOR COFFIN.

*La France et Guillaume II.* Par VICTOR BÉRARD. (Paris: Armand Colin. 1907. Pp. ix, 315.)

M. VICTOR BÉRARD has brought together under the title *La France et Guillaume II.* a series of papers on Franco-German relations, which have already appeared in the *Revue de Paris*. It does not pretend to be a systematic treatise on diplomacy nor an impartial examination of the policy and measures of the German Emperor. It is on the